JOHN A. DIX.

The General's Views of the Past. Present and Future.

THE CHANCES OF GRANT AND GREELEY.

Opinions on the National and State Campaign Issues.

AN OLD-FASHIONED NEW HOUSE

"If Any One Attempts to Haul Down the Amerlean Plag Shoot Him on the Spot !"

HOW THE FAMOUS ORDER WAS WRITTEN

The General's Fireside Tales-Anecdotes of Grea Men, Living and Dead-About Game Shot "on the Spot"-The War of 1812.

WESTHAMPTON, L. J., Oct. 23, 1872. About seventy-six miles from New York, on the Long Island Railroad—the worst managed bit of railway in the United States-stands a wooden station and a cottage, and these are marked down on the maps of the line as "Westbarapton." The country roundabout is a thriving agricultural region, though rather fist and uninteresting. A nar-row road that delves dray to the right into a young forest of trees of sounted growth leads shrough the dozen houses that form the village of Westhampton, and at a distance of three miles, f you follow the track and happen to choose the bewilder the stranger on the way, you may drive off Long Beach into the Atlantic Ocean. About five or six hundred yards from the surf, on a point of land, known as Ketchabonnock Neck, and formed by the waters of Great South Bay and Quanwooden house, one of the two or three rural or arm residences of General John A. Dix, the republi can candidate for Governor and the man who, in 1861, thrilled the nation by his historic order-"If any one attempts to haul down the American flag shoot him on the spot." The house is by a consider-able distance nearer the sea than any other domicile in the vicinity, and General Dix has very approprintely named it "Seafield," as it is situated on the nearest cultivated ground to the ocean. The scenery in the neighbrhood is rather tame and flat, excepting to the south and southwest. There the sand hummocks of Long Beach jut their irregular nes against the sky and form an ever-wasting ever-building rampart, against which Old Ocean's seecy plumed warriors charge, break and roar in

are fringed by a sparse growth of seagrass and the eccasional signal poles which tell the neighboring rmen when a shoal of their prey and profit makes its appearance on the coast.

Here and there, on the landward slope of the ridge, in the gaps worn by the rush of the sea, in est times, are located menhaden oll factories, med, but it is said the business is dying out be fore the increasing yield of the petroleum regions. To the northeast and north lie the low salt fields rhich skirt Quantuck Bay, topped in the distance by the tall column which bears the Ponquogue Light. This Long Island Pharos is said to be one of the loftlest lighthouse structures in the United States. It must have considerable altitude, for as was driving along the village road, a evenings since, the great glaring eye beacon seemed only a this low ground skirting the bay offers rare attractions to the sportsman, for wild duck, snipe and other water fowl hide under every sedgy tuft that orders the bays and inlets along this coast. To the left of the bridge that spans the narrow channel which divides the neck from the beach and connects Quantuck and Great South Bays is a small pend in the meadows, and here the General has hot hundreds of birds "on the spot" and about it; for he is a great sportsman, and probably second to no man of his years as a marksman. Duck and one end a clump of bushes on the margin forms a place of concealment for

In this retreat it is no uncommon thing to find the rugged septuagenarian, encased in rubber clothing, crouching at dayoreak for his game, and waiting for hours for its approach if necessary. This is his favorite shooting place; but he bom-bards water fow! all over the neighborhood, and Sounders in and out of holes, knee-deep in water In the indulgence of his great pastime. Indeed, it was his taste for shooting that led to the establishment of Seafield, which he originally planned as a

was his taste for shooting that led to the establishment of Seafeid, which he originally planned as a sort of shooting-box, and afterward improved and enlarged, so as to make it a Summer seat.

The mansion is a fine, square-looking structure of two stories in helght, with high attic roof, a rear extension and a verranda—running along three sides. Gravelled carriageways lead up through a lawn, as yet incomplete, to a circle at the porch, and gladiolas, verbenas and other choice showers crown the summits of the flower beds on either hand. A handsome barn and carriage house and a water windmill stand in rear of the premises, the latter supplying a large tank with water from a dry-pump well.

But it is necessary to visit the interior of THE GENERAL'S HOME AT SEAFIELD to understand the peculiar taste which prompted him in its construction. His city residence, only a few feet removed from Fifth avenue, is a fashionable house of the conventional brownstone, filled with rare and antique furniture and fittings and objects of art and vertu. Down here there is none of this. He has built here the oldest fashioned modern house I have ever seen, but everything in it is calculated for what farmers' wives call "solid comfort." The first impression on entering it is akin to the popular idea of what the "oakroom" might be in an autique British manorhouse. Floors, walls and celling are made of ash, and though the general effect is, in a degree, sombre, there is a singular feeling of the snug and cosey in it. This is particularly felt on entering the pariors in evenings about this time of the year, when ruddy wood fires snap on the oldstyle open hearthstone and glint the burnished brasswork of great andirons, such as were known best to our grandmothers, and are to most of us a subject of reminiscence by the old folks. The neat planking of the floors is only an inch and a half in width, and instead of being concealed by volupiuous carpets, after the style of our day, is covered here and there, in front of sofas, hearths and rocking

winth, and instead of being concealed by volupturous capets, after the style of our day, is covered here and there, in front of sofas, hearths and rocking chairs, by rugs of divers patterns and sizes. The fronts of the mantels around the fireplaces are in the fronts of the mantels around the fireplaces are included by the worthy hestess from the Hague and Delft. One of these tile plates, however, was originally set in the fireplace of a house built by the General's father, and must certainly be about a hundred years old. The chimneys of that house were pulled down some few years ago, and this was the only tile that came from the ruin intact. Some idea may be formed of the period when that house was built by the fact, stated to me by the General, that there were \$0,000 bricks is the chimney. They don't put up smokestacks of that shape and size in these immerack days. A few plain pictures ornament the walls, some of them being the amateur work of members of the family. Very noticeable, however, are an unfinished marine view, of bold conception and execution, painted by the General's son, a well known artist, whose studion Rome is the resort of connoisseurs from the Old as well as the New World; also a chronograph of Paul Potter's Bull, the gem of the Hague galieries. Up to the beginning of the present week the house has been occupied by Mrs. Dix and her elder daughter, a young married lady, together with four most interesting grandchildren, of whom Mrs. Dix seems peculiarly fond. The General is here also, but as he is a sort of bird of passage, dropping down here about once a week, as he may be able to arrange in business intervals, I don't class him as "steady company." He is here to-day and away to-morrow.

Still, it is amid quiet domestic surroundings such as these, devoid of glare and fashion, but smacking of true case and the luxury of a home that is not half hotel, that the General spends the pleasantest bours of his life. It is indeed

hours of his life. It is indeed
A HAPPY FIGURE
to see the General, surrounded by his family and
grandchildren, grouped in the ruddy light of the
hearth fire, and listening to his narration of personal

reminiscences of more than sixty years of history. With the act hand of a pretty granddauter clasped in his winkled and veteran fist, he relates how withinson's army in 1812 went developed the clasped in his winkled and veteran fist, he relates how withinson's army in 1812 went developed the action of the class of the winkled of the class of the winkled of the class of the class

"Yes," replied the General, thoughtfully, "and it was some time afterward that I made up my mind that his astonishment was owing to his desire that if civil war were to follow the North might not make the initial aggressive movement. That was a cherished resolve of his that if war must come the onus of inaugurating it should not rest upon the federal government, and perhaps it was well in the end that he so closely followed out that idea." THE GENERAL'S COMING FIGHT.

I then turned the conversation to more recent events and the probabilities of the coming election, "What do you regard as the chief considerations which voters should be governed in the Presi-

and asked—
"What do you regard as the chief considerations by which voters should be governed in the Presidential election?"
"That question," said the General, "can best be answered by telling you in what I think the true character of the contest consists. I regard the views of the two candidates on the subject of tariff and taxation, direct, and indirect, as subordinate to a much graver issue—and that is whether the Union is to be maintained with the amendments made to the constitution since the rebellion, and with a cheerful acquiescence in those amendments. There are political men of high standing who do not hesitate to say they are not valid, and while there is an external or verbal assent to them, there is a secret denial of their validity, which I fear is much more extensive in the South than is generally supposed. I think the declarations of Mr. Greeley, especially in his Dayton speech, have developed a latent hone that these amendments may be got rid of, and that negro voting may be suppressed in the future. Mr. Greeley said in substance that if the Southern people, after full discussion and without bloodshed, should decide by their votes whether they would stay with us or go away, he would respect their decision.

THIS DECLARATION
has been responded to in Georgia by one of the most overwhelming majorities ever given by any State in the Union. It confirms fully the lear I have expressed that there is an underlying element of distarbance at the South which needs only the encouragement of a friendly or feeble administration to be warmed into life and activity. It is in this point of view that I regard the re-election of General Grant of vital importance. He has been exceedingly liberal towards those whom he en-

encouragement of a friendly or feeble administration to be warmed into life and activity. It is in this point of view that I regard the re-election of General Grant of vital importance. He has been exceedingly liberal towards those whom he encountered in the field, and is as strongly opposed as any man to a hostile or vindictive policy toward them. I have thus briefly explained what I regard as the raling consideration in this contest. It is certainly so with myself. I have never expected that the least fill feeling at the South which grew out of the rebellion would subside entirely during the life of the present generation—I mean during the lives of those who bore an active part in it. It will gradually abate and die out by means of closer commercial and social relations between the two sections of the country and by intermarriage with THE CAPPET-BAGGERS, if people choose to call by that name the Northern men who are pouring into the South and altaing by their capital and enterprise to advance its properity. Happily it was not a religious quarrel. Religious estrangement is apt to live on for centuries—if, indeed, it ever dies—political quarrels rarely beyond a few generations."

"What is your estimate, General, of Mr. Greeley as a man of ability?"

"I always had a lavorable opinion of his intellectual powers," responded the General, "but they seem to me to belong to the department of genius, as the term is commonly accepted by us, rather than to that of talent. His mental machinery appears to lack a regulating power to connect inequalities of motion."

"What do you think of his farming?" I asked.
"I know nothing about it. I have never read his book. I have no doubt it contains some pleasant, possibly profitable, reading.

OUR LONG ISLAND FARMERS, however, laugh a good deal about his wood-chopping. They say, if he knew anything about it, he would not be cutting down trees when the sap is up, as he has been doing, according to the newspapers, ever since he was nominated for the Presidency."

"I see, General, tha

an account of some

REMARKABLE CASE OF YOUR SHOOTING

this last Summer. Have you any objecton to tell
me how it was?"

"Not the slightest. I hired a man to shoot with
me for a few weeks in the height of the season.
Our game consisted chiefly of what are known on
Long Island as bay snipe—curiew, martin, willet,
yellow legs, dowitchers, &c. Our decoys are piaced
in the water, and we shoot on the wing as the
birds come over them. On the occasion referred
to thirteen willet birds, somewhat larger than
wild pigeons, came up while my gunner and myself
were waiting. We each fired one barrel and six
birds fell. He fired his second barrel and six
birds fell. He fired his second barrel and killed
one: I fired my second barrel and killed two.
There were then nine down. I had a breech-loader
and he a muzzle-loader. I reloaded in about ten
seconds and shot two of the remaining birds with
one barrel and one with the other. There were
twelve down. I reloaded again in about the same
time and shot the thirteenth bird. I do not think
the whole time was much more than a minute."

"But I do not understand why, after the first
shot, the remaining birds did not fly off."

"The reason is this. We have a habit of imitating
the notes of the birds, and, thus of keeping them
within gunshot. It is not unusual to call them
back over the decoys."

"Was not this very extraordinary shooting?" I
inquired.

"It was certainly very unusual. But there are

"Was not this very extraordinary shooting?" I inquired.
"It was certainly very unusual. But there are fifty men on Loug Island who, with the same chances, would do the same thing., I should not think of comparing myself in this respect with the gunners who shoot for the market. I have been in the habit of shooting from my boyhood, but only in my Summer vacations. I think it has been of great advantage to my health. It keeps me in the open air, and requires at times a good deal of bodily exercise."

air, and requires at times a good deal of bodily exercise."

"General," I interpolated, "I noticed an article in a city paper, a few days ago, charging you with executing John Y. Beall without just cause. Will you tell me how it was?"

"It is one of the peculiarities of this canvass that when a calumny has been refuted it is reiterated without any regard to the retutation. Nothing is more injurious to political journalism, for public opinion, which is always honest, even when it is misled, will soon begin to doubt whether in the heat of party controversy any statement is to be

credited unless it is sustained by positive proof. It was certainly not so a quarter of a century ago. I remember no paper which would not prompts cor-rect a misstatement when coavinced of its error.

rect a misstatelent when coavinced of its error.

THE FACTS IN REGARD TO BEALL.

Were these. He was arrested within our lines as a spy, disguised and holding a commission in the Confederate service. He had a fair trial. I sent his journal, which showed him to be a man of education, to the Court in order that he might have the benefit of all that could be said in his defence. Though I had the power to direct his execution I sent the record of the trial to Mr. Lincoln in order that I might know his opinion in regard to the regularity of the proceedings and the justice of the sentence. He returned it without any inclination that he thought either wrong. I granted Beall every indulgence, and one of his last acts was to write me a letter, now in my possession, thanking me for my kindness to him."

"What do you think of the probable result of the

a letter, now in my possession, thanking me for my kindness to him."

"What do you think of the probable result of the contest in the Union?"

"I have not doubted for a moment, since THE NOMINATION OF MR. GREELEY at Cincinnati, that General Grant would be reelected. I have never been a political statistician. I never made what is called a canvass of a State or county in figures in my life. My opinions have always been founded upon general reasonings. My belief is now—as it has always been—that, apart from the party strength which will be brought to the support of General Grant, he will have the votes of nine-tenths of those who bore arms during the rebellion—enough to turn the scale in his favor. I speak, of course, of Northern voters, who are not only a numerous, but justly an influential class. If I had had any doubt on this before Mr. Greeley's attack on the Soldiers' Convention at Pittsburg I should have none now. On a survey of the whole ground I shall be surprised if General Grant does not get the votes of all the Northern, Eastern and Western States, except possibly one or two, and his re-election, therefore, seems to me beyond a question."

his re-election, therefore, seems to me beyond a question."

"And what of this State?"

"I think the influence of the same general causes which controlled the results of the State elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana (for the latter is a substantial republican victory) will be manifested in equal strength here. New York is not one of the two States I have referred to which may possibly be carried for Mr. Greeley."

"What is your opinion, General, of the introduction of religious questions into the State or any other canvass?"

"Nothing, in my judgment, would be more to be regretted than, the introduction of the religious

"What is your opinion, General, of the introduction of religious questions into the State or any other canvass?"

"Nothing, in my judgment, would be more to be regretted than the introduction of the religious question into the canvass. Not long after the nomination of Mr. Kernan, for whose talents and personal integrity I have always had a sincere respect, I received a letter from the editor of a religious paper having a large circulation in New York, though published in another State, proposing to oppose him on the ground of his religious opinions. I have not a copy of my answer here, but it was brief, and I think I can recoilect it very nearly word for word. It was this:—'I think it very unwise to introduce the religious opinions of candidates for office into political contests. There is no doubt that voters will be influenced, in some instances by such considerations. But it is a matter which should be left to their own judgments and consciences, uninfluenced by the excitement and prejudices which are too apt to grow out of political controversies.' I will only add that the constitution of the United States holds as a fundamental principle absolute freedom of religious opinion. To advocate or oppose the choice of candidates for office on this ground is an undeniable violation of its spirit. Besides, as men are constituted, such advocacy on the one hand, or opposition on the other, will inevitably provoke resistance, and thus drag the sacred cause of religion into the political arena—a result greatly to be deprecated."

Throughout the interview the General spoke with great deliberation and carnestness, and seemed quite sanganine in tone and expression concerning coming events.

BROOKLYN POLITICS.

The Registration in Brooklyn. The registration in Brooklyn has been completed. and the result shows an increase of above ten thou-

sand over the vote of last Fall. Then the vote was 66,000, and the democratic majority in Kings county was 8,000. There has been an increase in every republican ward in the city, the aggregate of which is about nine thousand, while in the improving democratic wards there has only been an in crease of 3,000. In four of the democratic wards there has been a decrease of 2,000. The following table shows the result of the regis-tration during the four days:—

| Waras. | Sept.24. | Oct. 1. | Oct. 8. | Oct.26. | Total. |
|--------|----------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| 1 | 358 | 480 | 300 | 203 | 1,341 |
| 2 | 505 | 479 | 398 | 862 | 1,745 |
| 3 | 351 | 765 | 577 | 412 | 2,105 |
| 4 | 486 | 911 | 690 | 428 | 2,515 |
| 5 | 855 | 1,224 | 774 | 622 | 3,373 |
| 6 | 1,048 | 1,548 | 1,307 | 1,019 | 4,922 |
| 7 | 1.085 | 1,652 | 1,096 | 732 | 4,565 |
| 8 | 450 | 685 | | 466 | 2,150 |
| 9 | 658 | 975 | 721 | 560 | 2,924 |
| 10 | | 2,257 | | | 6,555 |
| 11 | 831 | 1,463 | | 665 | 3,883 |
| 12 | | | | | 3,403 |
| 13 | 609 | | | 776 | 8,741 |
| 14 | 730 | | | | 3,075 |
| 15 | | 1,029 | 1,051 | 773 | 3,438 |
| 16 | 540 | 1,109 | | 1,545 | 4,749 |
| 17 | | 987 | 1,217 | 882 | 3,581 |
| 18 | | 656 | 612 | 561 | 2,046 |
| 19 | | 977 | 1,026 | | 3,072 |
| 20 | | 1,491 | 974 | 701 | 4,110 |
| 21 | 977 | 1,881 | 1,837 | 1.310 | 6,005 |
| 22 | 557 | 898 | 654 | 534 | 2,643 |
| Totals | 14,744 | 24,577 | 20,952 | 16,268 | 76,541 |

The First Assembly District Nomina tions.

BROOKLYN, Oct. 27, 1872. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

First Assembly district, Kings county, held on Friday evening last, the candidates before that body were sustained equally by the representatives from each ward, when, no choice being agreed upon, they adjourned until Tuesday evening, 29th inst they adjourned until Tucsday evening, 22th inst.
The parties now in power finding that the candidate intending to be nominated was not prepared to appear before the sub-committee of the Demoratic General Committee appointed to harmonize the Assembly districts where nominations had not been made, endeavored to call the Convention together on Saturday night, in face of the original adjournment; but the First ward delegation, seeing through the job and understanding its intent, did not meet with them, insisting on Patrick J. Collins being a candidate for Assembly in that district.

FAIR PLAY.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION FRAUDS. Wby the Republicans Could Not Carry Seranton by Corrupt Means.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26, 1872.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
There are two statements in your usually fairpiay paper which do great injustice to the republican party in Pennsylvania. Your correspondent does not seem to understand the Registry law of our State, which is very different from that of New York State. The first is the insinuation, which is sometimes stronger than a statement, of fraud in the registry of Philadelphia. Under our system. instead of the voters making application to be registered, it is the duty of the assessor to return all male taxables in his precinct, and in this way ladies are sometimes returned by their initials, and all minors and foreigners, irrespective of their voting capacity. Then Philadelphia, as incorporated, includes all that used to be of the county of Philadelphia, which explanation, I think, accounts for the vote being only—speaking from recollection—about 113,000, while the registry was over

160,000. Now, as to the Luzerne frauds. This same Regis Now, as to the Luzerne frauds. This same Registry law contains Senator Buckalew's favorite theory of minority representation, under which, in all election districts having two inspectors of election, voters are only permitted to vote for one inspector. So that a district has to have an overwhelming party to elect both inspectors. The democratic party has that majority in the notorious Twelfth ward of Scranton. To prevent frauds at such precincts this same salutary law provides that on the application under oath of the opposite party it shall be the duty of our courts to appoint supervisors of the minority party to watch the judge and inspectors of election in such district and see that they conduct the election property -i.e., according to law. In the Twelfth ward, as your correspondent says, the inspectors, appealing to a higher law than Senator Buckalew's, kicked out these supervisors, and, from a district having only 409 registered voters, returned 1,200 democratic majority. How's that for innocence vs. "fraud and corruption." Then it seems to me if Hoyt and Shoemaker are so venal it would be singular that they should be the first to appeal to the courts. Yours truly, A "SHOEMAKER" REPUBLICAN.

A POLITICAL BULLET.

Denis Delancy, one of the inspectors of Assembly district No. 18, was yesterday morning shot in the thigh by an unknown man in the lager beer saloon 24! East Twenty-eighth street. The sufferer refused to tell the police who was nis assaliant, and Dr. Wettengell having dressed his wound, the matter was allowed to subside into oblivion.

THE SCHOOLSHIP MERCURY.

This vessel is expected to sail from New York in the middle of November, and will be away four or five months in the vicinity of the West Indies. Father Duranquet, who has charge of the Catholic boys thereon, is anxious to procure books and reading matter for them. Any offering for this worthy object should be made as soon as possible. Books, pamphlets or money will be thankfully accepted at St. Francis Xavier's College and given to Father Duranquet.

NEW JERSEY.

Republicanism Forcing Its Way Into the Strenghold of Democracy.

Secretary Rob son on the Stump-Grantites Hopeful of Another Pennsylvania Coup-The Working Coalitionists-Greeley's Majority Expected To Be Large-Facts and Figures from Hunterdon, Somerset, Warren and Sussex Counties.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Oct. 25, 1872. The place from which I write is in the very heart of a conservative district, which has for years never swerved from the time-honored principles of the democracy. During the civil war the rebel proclivities of some of its inhabitants were so strong that the federal authorities were forced to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in certain parts of Hunterdon county. With all this it furnished a large quota of Union soldiers, who proved their loyalty and bravery on many a bloody battle field. The impending Presidential election is the great theme of interest just now, and the enthusiasm that is being manifested in favor of Horace Greeley is something unprecedented in the an-nals of political fights. I have for the last three weeks been making the tour of the four counties which comprise the Third Congressional district—Hunterdon, Warren, Sussex and Somerset—and I venture to predict that all of somerset—and I venture to predict that all of them, with the exception, probably, of Somerset, will give a sweeping majority for the Sage of Chap-paqua. At the last election for Congressman John T. Bird, the democratic nominee, received a ma-jority of 1,631 in Hunterdon county, in Somerset 349 and in Warren 1,685; Sussex county gave a democratic majority of 342; the total vote polled by democratic majority of 342; the total vote polled by Bird being 18,007—a clear majority of nearly four thousand over his opponent, Robert Rusling, the republican candidate. In 1868 Horatio Seymour had a majority of 1,342 in this county, and from present appearances freeley will poll a much larger vote in November next. The small band of republicans who hold all the federal offices are making desperate enorts to uphold the cause of their chief. Pamphiets have been distributed by the thousand. Meetings are being held nightly. Every exertion is put forth

Ox reaser at the cross of the radicals have been held in honor of O'Conor and Aslams, but the democrate party has not been divided, and, with a few solitary and insignificant exceptions, will vote as a unit for the Baltimore nominees on the Robert of the Control of the Robert of the Control of the Robert of the Control of the Robert of Robe

of Vinctand.

In the Second district the republican candidate is Samuel H. Dobbins, who for many years has been in the State Legislature. The democrats nave renominated Samuel C. Forker, the present popular

renominated Samuel C. Forker, the present popular representative.

In the Third Amos Clark, Jr., a State Senator, will run on the republican ticket, and John H. Patterson, ex-Sheriff of Monmouth county, will sustain the standard of democracy.

Candidates in the Fourth district—Messrs. Potts and Hamilton—I have already alluded to.

In the Fifth district Mr. W. W. Pheips, a resident of Bergen county and a son of Royal Pheips, of New York city, is the radical candidate, and Mr. A. B. Woodruff, a lawyer of Paterson, is the democratic nominee.

cratic nominee. In the Sixth Marcus L. Ward, who was Governor of the State from 1866 to 1866, is on the republican ticket, and Mr. Randall, a merchant of Newark, for the democrats,
In the Seventh district Mr. Isaac W. Soudder, a
Jersey City lawyer, has been nominated by the republicans, and Mr. Noah D. Taylor, who has been
a State Senator from Hudson county, by the demo-

crats.

New Jersey, under the apportionment bill, secured two new Representatives, increasing the list from

five to seven. The last Legislature reapportioned the State so as to give the republicans four of the seven districts, with the fair prospect of two others, while the democrats hope to gain two of the republican districts and retain the three which are generally conceded them.

A stirring address has just been delivered to the liberal republicans of New Jersey by their State Committee. They say:—

In the grand effort to redeem our country from the evil power of the unscrupulous renomination Ring, New Jersey should bear a noble part. She has proved her patriotism and valor in detence of the she has proved her patriotism and valor in detence of the scene in the late rebellion. Our country is again imperilled, not by an organized army equipped with the destructive enginery, but by a desperate band of effice-holders whose safety depends upon an extension of power. Liberal republicans of New Jersey I you, alone and unadded, cannot prevent this; but you can de your part." After retering to the recent contests, the address closes:—"How does our cause stand to-day! We do not doubt of victory upon a full and fair vote. Arrayed against us is all the powers that a lavish and unscrupnious use of money, with otheral patronage, can wield. Per our part, we have only an earnest conviction that our cause is just. If we win it must be by unflagging zeal and energetic action. If the liberal republicans and democrate do their duty, victory is certain. Liberal republicans of New Jersey, close up the ranks! Unite earnestly with the democrats, and adopt all honerable means to bring out our full vote on the day of election. Let us worthly perform our duty at this critical period of our nation's history.

This address has been extensively distributed throughout the State, and has produced an excel-

of our nation's history.

This address has been extensively distributed throughout the State, and has produced an excellent effect. Instead of being disheartened by the disasters in Pennsylvania and Ohio the liberals appear to have only been spurred on to fresh action, and are now closing up their ranks and making all preparations for a final struggle. Meetings will be held daily in this district.

EMPIRE STATE POLITICS.

Penn Yanites Discoursing on the Great Party Issues.

Yates County's Twelve Hundred Majority for Grant-Chappaqua's Philosopher Rejected by the "Mixed" Citisens-State Affairs at a Discount-The Presidential Question All Important and All Absorbing.

PENN YAN, N. Y., Oct. 24, 1872.

This beautiful little nest of houses between the a history. I don't think that that history has ever been written. If it has, my informant is a "liar and a villain." This is the simple and affecting story of the beginning of Penn Yan. No ancient manu-scripts, blurred with the marks of time and thumbed by strange, solitary haunters of libraries, were shown me; but a Dutch Penn Yan man, fa and communicative, told me the yarn at one o'clock in the morning. She was a fine town, he said, and might swell herself into the proportions of a city without creating scandal. How "she" was baptized was explained in growls and grunts of the most potent and satisfactory nature. On one glorious Autumn morning, when the trees on the mountain's brow lifted their heads in defiance of coming winter and shook their glorious locks in the face of a threatening rising wind, two men met suddenly in a wild spot in the woods, now covered by the dining room of this hotel. This was ome time before our earlier Franklin caught lightning for a living and set type. The two men were peculiar in appearance and in disposition. One was lean, tall and talkative, and, though he valued the ride he carried, was quite ready to swap. He was from the colony of Connecticut. The other was from the colony of Connecticut. The other gentleman was fat, as broad in the beam as a Dutch brig and sententious to a fault. He carried a rifle and a pipe and hailed from Pennsylvania. Both were "prospecting" and were desirous of settling in this region. It Irritated the Yankee to meet the Pennsylvanian, and the Dutchman mourned in the depths of nis soul that he was not alone. Each of the gentlemen flattered himself that, like William Penn, he could notch his trees in peace; and, of course, each was bitterly disappointed. The Yankee, said "How," in response to the Dutchman's grunt, and sat on a log. Then there was a parley, and it was agreed that, as neither one nor the other was here first, they should divide the territory between themselves. That having been agreed upon, the question arose as to the name to be given to their property. The Dutchman suggested New Rotterdam and the Yankee was eager to name it New Concord, and the debate continued for hours. Finally, the Yankee said that he would not be bigoted, and that he was ready to compromise. It was evident to him that it would be just as well to cut off a little of the name suggested, without disgracing the Yankees or hurting Pennsylvania.

"Penn i" grunted the Pennsylvanian.
"Yan!" yelled the Yankee.
"Penn Yan! by gosh!" exclaimed the honorable gentleman from Connecticut, as tears of joy illied his eves, and he threw hiruself into the arms of the Dutch Heindrick of the day. And so Penn Yan got its name. gentleman was fat, as broad in the beam as a

Dutch Heindrick of the day. And so Penn Yan got its name.

PENN YAN AND THE PENN YANERS.

My reason for giving a historical sketch of this place is that it is a proper preface to my letter. The unity of interest so touchingly illustrated in the gentlemen who christened Penn Yan still characterizes the Yankees and Dutchmen of this region. Pennsylvanians and New Yorkers fraternize in pointies in this county of Yates, and, like the Slamese twins, the connecting link between them is very apparent. Indeed it is somewhat difficult to say where Pennsylvania ends and New York begins. State lines ignored, Yates county is nearer Penns

State lines ignored, Yates county is nearer Pennsylvania than Steuben county below it. A thrill runs through Yates when Pennsylvania is agitated, and the county of the co

THE OLD NORTH STATE.

The Tar Heels Quietly Submitting to the Administration.

The Liberals Nowhere-The Bourbon Straights Condemning Greeley and Brown and Advocating O'Conor and Adams Probable Majority for Grant Twenty Thousand-Vance and Merrimon Jeopardising the United States Senatorthip-Barringer, a Republican, Seeking the Senatorial Honors.

RALEIGH, N. O. det. 23, 1872.

The Presidential contest was, to all intents and purposes, fought out in this State last Summer, and on that line the republicans are likely to carry the State by Grant's majority of 1868, which was some twelve thousand and odd. After the vigorous fight made by Senators Schurz, Doolittle, Tipton and Ransom, and Governors Vance and Walker, ex-Senator Clinghman, Colonel A. C. McClure and a whole host of local orators, and then to be deleated, it is not probable that the apathetic tarheels who were forced to the polls on the 1st of August will again march up for a second defeat on the 5th of November. Neither party is now moving with any enthusisam whatever in their ranks, but there is a solidity of organization and steadfastness of purpose among the republicans that are strongly prophetic of victory. They have, too, pretty well covered the State with appointments for local speakers, which, assisted by their electoral candidates, are .making a quiet and effective canvass of the State. It was by a quiet canvass that the republicans gained the victory in August, and this would perhaps have been more thorough and com-plete had it not been for the disastrons "bloody chasm" speech of Secretary Boutwell at Greens-boro. Up to the time of the elections in Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania the liberal leaders had some hope of carrying the State; but the result in the latter State was so unexpected and portentous of victory in November for the adm tion that all their subsequent efforts failed to arouse the slightest enthusiasm among the people, and their cheering anticipations of a month ago are dwindled down to an almost hopeless despondency. Nevertheless, with a heroism worthy their cause, they still continue to wage fierce

WAR UPON THE ADMINISTRATION party through their organs, and while they are doing nothing outside their regular State electors in the canvass, their motto seems to be 'Die in the last ditch.' If it was not for the people in the last ditch.' If it was not for the people in the last ditch.' If it was not for the people in the last ditch.' If it was not for the people in the last ditch.' If it was not for the people of the government, there might still be some hope for the liberals; but the more ignorant of them, and that class chiefly comprises the masses—the voters—have an overpowering dread of the federal government. Threaten them with the vengeance of the government, with its present prospects of success, and they 'weaken' at once. They are more dispirited and timid by reason of their oppressive treatment since the close of the war than the people of any other State in the South. It was by threats of administrative rigor, coming from the legal lips of Attorney General Akerman, at Weldon, in 1871, that the call for a convention to revise the State constitution was defeated, and it was by similar threats against the alleged Ku Klux districts and the illieut whiskey distillers in the West that the Governor's election was carried on the list of August, of course with the assistance of fraudulent votes. I am told the same sort of effective canvass is now being vigorously pushed, through those quiet agents, the

UNITED STATES DEFITY MARSHALS
and Internal Revenue Inspectors, whose numbers can never exactly be arrived at, as Sam Carron, the Marshal, himself once admitted during the State Congress. With such influences as tness it is not to be wondered at that the State will go with the administration, and give it its ten electoral votes, which were otherwise counted upon for Greeley and Brown. But even these are not the only adverse influences with which the liberals have to contend. The straight-out movement has recently assumed the most unexpected proportions in this State, and the democratic organs, seeing the despondency and disaffection in i party through their organs, and while they are doing nothing outside their regular State electors

old North State. This announcement is gravely made by the sorehead Bourbons, but it is easy to perceive that the two democratic organs and the rising, popular young gentleman can be subsidized by

FEDERAL FUNDS,
and after the election all disappear as suddenly as they sprung into existence. The best information from all portions of the State assumes a majority for Grant of 19,090; but this will be nearer 20,000 than 19,990; but this will be wholy due to apathy and a pusillanimons fear of future vengeance on the part of the federal government. There are no more Greeley negroes here than there are us South Carolina. A New York pollician and friend of Mr. Greeley, who has made an extensive tour of the State, says that Greeley negroes in North Carolina are a myth, that the darkies are all united on Grant. The organization of the republicans he pronounces complete, while the liberals are disorganized and dispirited. He gives up the State by 29,000, and says Greeley's vote will probably reach 79,000, but not more. The entire vote of the State for the Governorship was something in excess of two hundred thousands, probably the largest vote ever polled in the State, but owing to the apathy, timidity and dissatisfaction among the people, probably not more than one hundred and sixty thousand votes will be cast in the Presidential election, of which Grant will likely get 55,000 and Greeley probably 75,000.

The Legislature meets on the 18th of November, and as there has been no formal notice of a contest given as to the Governorship, it is presumed Judge Merrimon has abandoned that idea, and quiety submits to the inevitable. The democratic majority on joint ballot is twenty-our. From prosenting ontest over the United States Senatorship to succeed John Pool. The aspirants already in the field are ex-Governor zebulon vance, Judge A. 8. Merrimon, General D. M. Barringer, Chairman of the bemocratic Executive Committee; ex-Senator Chingman and others. A reported combination between Senator Russom and Governor Vance—one from the

FOUND DEAD.

Officer Morgan, of the First precinct, while Officer Morgan, of the First precinct, while patrolling his beat yesterday morning, discovered a man lying upon the sidewalk in an apparently comatose condition. Closer inspection showed that the unfortunate had drawn the last breath of life, and the officer accordingly caused the deceased to be sent to the Morgue. He was five feet six inches in height, wore a dark blue coat, gray undershirt, white socks, one stipper and one boot; had brown hair and light mustache, a tawny cap, and wore a strap around his body.

ROBBERY IN HOBOKEN.

Early yesterday morning thieves broke into the store of Mr. Sherman, in Washington street, and abstracted about two hundred dollars worth of hardware and other materials. The robbers entered by an alley and forced the back door, which was insecurely instened. No arrests have yet been